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shaping nationality and language location are given special emphasis. Approximately one-third of the book deals with the more familiar contrasts between linguistic and political boundaries in western Europe, but, as is quite natural, because of their number and intricacy the problems of the countries to the southeast receive major attention. This portion of the work, especially in view of the developments of the European war, will receive the greater attention. A knowledge of eastern languages and a familiarity with social conditions in eastern Europe enable the author to draw a picture of conditions unfamiliar but of great interest to western readers.

When the author leaves the task of analysis to outline the application of what racial and linguistic conditions he considers the proper bases for boundary-making and their application to present-day political problems, his discussion becomes less convincing. The controlling influence, he thinks, should be nationality measured by common language. He recognizes the presence of economic, strategic, historic and other influences which cut down the probability of readjustment of international boundaries in accord with this standard, but he is disposed to minimize their importance. In view of the mosaic appearance of the linguistic and racial maps which illustrate his chapters, many of his readers will have concluded that in south eastern Europe and Asia Minor particularly, any attempt to apply these standards in the formation of political units would produce chaos rather than order. Still linguistic frontiers "having developed naturally, . . . correspond to national aspirations." Maps are presented showing the "languages having political significance," but this basis shows detached areas which obviously could not be put under the same government. Who, further, is to decide what linguistic units are to be disregarded because they are politically insignificant? A discussion follows, which outlines what the author feels to be a defensible adjustment. It contemplates a general rearrangement of frontiers and a creation of buffer states highly unlikely of realization.

However much one sympathizes with the ideal that the world should be reorganized on the basis of units of geographic unity with people of ethnic unity, the evidence does not show the standard practicable even when it is presented, as it is here, by an able advocate.

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ROSENBAUM, SAMUEL. *The Rule Making Authority in the English Supreme Court.*

Pp. xiv, 321. Price, \$3.50. Boston: The Boston Book Company, 1917.

Science of Legal Method. (Select essays by various authors.) Pp. lxxxvi, 593.

Price, \$5.00 Boston: The Boston Book Company, 1917.

Mr. Rosenbaum's work is a critical and historical analysis of the rules adopted under the English Judicature Act, beginning with the Act of 1875, and including the amendments of 1883, and the rules of 1885, 1893, and 1902. Mr. T. Willes Chitty of the Royal Courts of Justice, London, who writes the introduction, speaks in highest praise of the painstaking research and labor which the author has devoted to his task, and of "the practical, detailed, and accurate knowledge of our procedure which he has acquired" and lays before his readers. This estimate by

an English jurist is an estimate that can be taken at its face value, as it comes from one who is thoroughly familiar with the rules which Mr. Rosenbaum describes and discusses. Mr. Rosenbaum's conclusion is that the regulation of civil procedure should be entrusted to a professional body rather than to a well-intentioned but overworked legislature.

Essays by various authors comprise the volume on the *Science of Legal Method*. The translators are Ernest Bruncken of Washington, D. C., and Layton B. Register of the University of Pennsylvania Law School. The most important topics discussed are the following: Judicial Freedom of Decision: Its Necessity and Method, by François Gény; Judicial Freedom of Decision: Its Principles and Objects, by Eugen Ehrlich; Dialecticism and Technicality: The Need of Sociological Method, by Johann Georg Gmelin; Equity and Law: Judicial Freedom of Decision, by Géza Kiss; The Perils of Emotionalism: Sentimental Administration of Justice—Its Relation to Judicial Freedom of Decision, by Fritz Berolzheimer; Judicial Interpretation of Enacted Law, by Josef Kohler; Courts and Legislation, by Roscoe Pound; The Operation of the Judicial Function in English Law, by Heinrich B. Gerland; Codified Law and Case Law: Their Part in Shaping the Policies of Justice, by Édouard Lambert; Methods of Judicial Thinking, by Karl Georg Wurzel; Methods for Scientific Codification, by Alexandre Alvarez; The Legislative Technic of Modern Civil Codes, by François Gény; Scientific Method in Legislative Drafting, by Ernst Freund. No comments are necessary as to the high standing and as to the scholarship of the authors of these essays. The volume is a splendid contribution to the science of law.

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SATOW, SIR ERNEST. *A Guide to Diplomatic Practice*. (Edited by L. Oppenheim.) 2 vols. Pp. xxii, 407, ix, 405. Price, \$9.00. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1917.

This is the second installment in an admirable series of contributions to the literature of international law and diplomacy now being issued under the editorship of Professor Oppenheim of Cambridge University. The author of the present work is a distinguished English diplomat and his treatise bears the earmarks both of erudition and of knowledge gained from long experience in the diplomatic service. There are numerous *guides diplomatiques* and treatises on diplomatic law and practice in other languages but aside from Foster's *Practice of Diplomacy* there is no other work in English which may be compared with this, either in its scope or purpose. In Volume I, the author considers in turn the organization of the diplomatic service, the selection of diplomatic representatives, diplomatic immunities, rank, precedence, ceremonial, titles, language credentials, termination of missions, and the like. Volume II is devoted to a study of the great international Congresses (twenty-eight altogether are considered, beginning with the Congresses of Münster and Osnabrück in 1648 and ending with that of Berlin in 1878); international conferences (twenty-eight, in all, beginning with that of 1827-32 on the affairs of Greece and ending with that of Bucharest in 1913) treaties; conventions and other international acts (of which there are, according to the author's classification, fifteen different forms); good offices; and mediation.